

GLOSSARY

The following words and phrases are non-English terms. Non-English is generally defined as any lexical item not found in the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1975), although there are a few instances where a word that appears in the American Heritage Dictionary is also included in this glossary.

The letters in parentheses after each word indicate its language family.

Pi - "Pidgin" English
 C - Chinese
 F - Filipino
 H - Hawaiian
 J - Japanese
 S - Samoan
 Fiji - Fijian
 T - Tahitian

Glottals and macrons for the Hawaiian words have been omitted. However, those who wish to see the forms of the words which include these marks are referred to Hawaiian Dictionary (Mary Pukui and Samuel Elbert; University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1977).

Two word phrases are listed under the first word. Phrases over two words long are defined in the transcript immediately following the phrase.

References for the definitions used in this glossary include Pukui and Elbert's Hawaiian Dictionary, the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Sanseido's New Concise Japanese-English Dictionary (The Sanseido Press, Tokyo, 1967) and Ilokano Dictionary (Ernesto Constantino, The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1971).

In some instances, the spelling and definitions could not be found from these references but were provided by other consulted sources, including the interviewee in whose transcript the word appears, ESOHP staff members; Stan Mishima and Richard Yoshida of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Fish and Game Division; Larry Kimura, University of Hawaii Hawaiian language instructor; Pricilla Espirito, University of Hawaii Ilokano language instructor; and Julia Kwan, University of Hawaii Cantonese language instructor. Such words are asterisked (*).

The following "pidgin" English words are not defined in the glossary:

wen - precedes a verb and indicates past tense
 bin - precedes a verb and indicates past tense
 da kine - "what you might call," "this stuff," "thingness"

nowdays - nowadays

bugga - usually a person, but also an animal or an inanimate object

shee - like "gee"

cockroach - (v.) to steal

bumbai - by and by; later on

sabe - (v.) to understand

The following definitions apply to the lexical items as they appear in the context of the transcripts.

a'ano samasama mumú (S) Variety of taro grown in Samoa. Same as Hawaii's mana opelu taro. Characterized by yellow flesh and brown in leaf stem.*

aawa (H) Wrasse fishes, common reef fishes (*Bodianus bilunulatus*).

ahi (H) Hawaiian tuna fishes, especially the yellow-fin tuna (*Neothunnus macropterus*), an important fish in the Honolulu market.

aholehole (H) Young stage of ahole, a fish (*Kuhlia sandvicensis*) found in both fresh and salt water.

ahupuaa (H) Land division usually extending from upland to the sea, so called because the boundary was marked by a heap (ahu) of stones surmounted by an image of a pig (puaa), or because a pig or other tribute was laid on the altar as tax to the chief.

aikido (J) Japanese martial art discipline that is devoted to developing the integration of mind and body.*

akado (J) Japanese variety of taro; name refers to red color of stem.*

aku (H) Bonito skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), an important food item.

akualele (H) Meteor; literally, flying god.

akule (H) Big-eyed or goggle-eyed scad fish (*Trachurops crumenophthalmus*).

alaala puloa (H) Same as uhaloa; a weed. See uhaloa.

alapa (H) Athletic, active; athlete.

alii (H) Chief, chiefess, king, queen, noble; nobility, royalty.

ape (H) Large, taro-like plants with irritating leaf sap.

apii (H) A taro variety in the piko group, having light colored corms which are good for poi or table taro; red and white forms exist. It is called "curly" (apii) because of crinkles under the leaf.

aukuu (H) Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*), a non-migratory land bird which feeds on small fish and larvae or insects in water.

aumakua (H) Family or personal god.

auwai (H) Ditch; literally, ditch carrying rotten things.

awa (H) The kawa (*Piper methysticum*), a shrub 4-12 feet tall with green jointed stems and heart-shaped leaves, native to Pacific islands, the root being the source of a narcotic drink of the same name used in ceremonies.

bihopa (H) Also pihopa. Bishop.

bue (C) Chinese wooden blocks used for fortune telling.*

bun long (C) Chinese variety

- of taro with purple fibers in white starchy flesh. Used commercially in Hawaii for taro chips.*
- char siu (C) "Barbequed pork"; usually marinated.*
- chichi (J) Breast.
- dan (J) A grade, an order.
- ebi (J) Shrimp.
- ehu (H) Reddish tinge in hair of Polynesians, and not of Caucasians.
- eleele (H) Same as hina-puaa and naioea; native variety of upland taro.
- fa (S) Leaf stem. Equivalent to ha in Hawaiian language.*
- fa eleele (S) Samoan name for variety of taro. Name refers to black stem. Equivalent to Hawaiian variety mana lauoa.*
- fa'i fa'ausi (S) Samoan variety of taro with light yellow flesh. Favored in Samoa for fa'a lifu, a food dish of steamed or baked taro and coconut milk.*
- furo (J) A bath (in a wooden tub, often constructed with a metal bottom that is heated by a fire*).
- futon (J) Bedding.
- gori (J) General name for fishes included in the family Gobiidae; oopu.*
- ha (H) Stalk that supports the leaf and enfolds the stem of certain plants, as taro, sugar cane.
- haakea (H) A native variety of taro.
- haha (H) Same as ha; stalk.
- hanai (H) Foster child, adopted child; to raise, feed, nourish, sustain, provide for, caretake.
- hanapaa (H) To make secure, fasten, shut up.
- hanawai (H) Irrigation; to irrigate.
- haole (H) White person, of foreign origin.
- haole koa (H) Also koa haole. A common roadside shrub or small tree (*Leucaena glauca*) from tropical America; closely related to the koa. The small brown seeds are strung for leis, purses, mats; plants used for fodder.
- hapai-ko (H) Early sugar plantation job of carrying cane.* Literally, hapai = to carry, lift, elevate, raise; ko = sugar cane.
- hapala (H) Ripe, mellow, yellow; rotten, as taro corm.
- hapuu (H) An endemic tree fern (*Cibotium splendens*, formerly *C. chamissoi*), common in many forests in Hawaii. Now frequently cultivated; grows about 16 feet high, trunks are crowned with large triangular lacy-looking fronds up to 9 feet long.
- harm gee (C) Chinese salt fish.*
- harm ha (C) Shrimp paste used for seasoning.*
- hasu (J) Lotus; lotus root.
- hau (H) A lowland tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) whose light, tough wood served for outriggers of canoes and bast for rope.
- haupia (H) Pudding formerly made of arrowroot and coconut cream, now usually made with cornstarch and coconut milk.
- heiau (H) Pre-Christian place of worship; some were elaborately constructed stone platforms, others simple earth terraces.
- hemo (H) Untied, unfastened, open, separated.

hinahina (H) "Blue denim."*
hinana (H) Young of oopu, a fish,
 formerly caught in nets and
 greatly relished.

hoe-hana (Pi) Field work with a
 hoe.* Lit., hana = work.

hohoa (H) Same as hoahoa,
 tapa beater, washing stick.

hoio (H) A large native fern
 (*Diplazium arnottii*) with
 subdivided fronds. The young
 fronds are eaten raw, much
 liked with raw fresh-water
 shrimps or with salted salmon.
 Only Orientals cook this fern.

holoholo (H) To go for a walk,
 ride or sail; to go out for
 pleasure.

honohono (H) The wandering Jew
 or day flower (*Commelina*
diffusa), known in many tem-
 perate and tropical countries,
 a creeping weed, rooting at
 the joints, and bearing
 grass-like, ovate leaves and
 small bright blue flowers.

hooponopono (H) Mental cleans-
 ing; the old Hawaiian method
 of clearing the mind of a sick
 person by family discussion,
 examination, and prayer.

hoopuloulou (H) To take a steam
 bath.

huhu (H) Angry, offended;
 anger, wrath.

hui (H) Club, association,
 society, corporation, firm;
 partnership, union; to form
 a society or organization; to
 meet.

hukilau (H) A seine; to fish
 with the seine. Lit., pull
 ropes.

huli (H) Taro top, as used
 for planting.

ie (H) Aerial root of the ieie
 vine; the vine itself.

ieie (H) An endemic woody,
 branching climber (*Freycinetia*
arborea) growing luxuriantly in
 forests at altitudes of about
 1,500 feet.

iholena (H) A favorite and common
 native variety of banana, eaten
 raw or cooked. The fruit
 bunches are small, the skin thin,
 ripening yellow, the flesh
 salmon-pink. This was one of
 the few bananas permitted
 women.

ili hau (H) Bark of the hau
 tree, as used for rope and
 for modern grass skirts.

imu (H) Underground oven.

inia (H) The Pride of India
 (*Melia azedarach*), a tree from
 the Old World, naturalized in
 Hawaii.

iriko (J) Small dried fish.*

jai (C) Monk's food, a dish of
 cooked vegetables, usually
 eaten on New Year's.*

jowi (H) Same as hauowi, hauoi,
 or owi. A weedy kind of verbena
 (*Verbena litoralis*) from tro-
 pical America, with square
 stems 1-6 feet high, toothed
 oblong leaves, and narrow flower
 spikes bearing tiny blue flowers.
 Hawaiians use it for cuts and
 bruises, applying the juice
 externally.

kahuna (H) Priest, minister,
 sorcerer, expert in any pro-
 fession.

kahuna lapaau (H) Medical
 doctor, medical practitioner.

kakio (H) Mange, impetigo, itch,
 itching pustules of the skin.

kalo (H) Taro (*Colocasia escu-*
lenta), a kind of aroid cultiva-
 ted since ancient times for food,
 spreading widely from the
 tropics of the Old World. In
 Hawaii taro has been the staple
 from earliest times to the pre-
 sent, and here its culture
 developed greatly, including
 more than 300 forms. All parts
 of the plant are eaten, its
 starchy root principally as poi
 and its leaves as luau. It is a

- perennial herb consisting of a cluster of long-stemmed heart-shaped leaves rising a foot or more from underground tubers or corms.
- kalua (H) To bake in the ground oven, usually pig.
- kamaaina (H) Native born, one born in a place; familiar, acquainted.
- kapa apana (H) Quilt with appliqued designs. Also called kapa lau.
- kapakahi (H) One sided, crooked, topsided, biased, partial to one side, to show favoritism.
- kapu (H) Taboo, prohibition; special privilege or exemption from ordinary taboo; sacredness; prohibited, forbidden; sacred, holy, consecrated.
- kapuai ekahi (H) Kapuai = foot in measurement; sole of foot, footprint, tread, track; paw of animal. Ekahi = one; once.
- kaukau (Pi) Foodstuffs; to eat.*
- keiki (H) Shoot, as of taro; child, offspring.
- ken (J) Prefecture.
- kim chee (K) Food dish of vegetables picked and seasoned with garlic, chili peppers, vinegar, and other ingredients.*
- kini (H) Var. of kinikini, marble, game of marbles (formerly round pebbles or seeds); to play marbles.
- koa (H) The largest of native forest trees (*Acacia koa*) with light gray bark, crescent-shaped leaves and white flowers in small round heads. A legume with fine, red wood, a valuable lumber tree, formerly used for canoes, surfboards, calabashes, now for furniture and ukuleles.
- kolohe (H) Mischievous, naughty; unethical or un-principled in any way; rascal, mischief-maker, prankster, comic, roughhouse, crook, vandal, lecher; to act in this fashion.
- Kona wind (H) Name of a leeward wind; to blow, of this wind.
- kookoolau (H) All kinds of beggar-ticks (*Bidens* spp.), some used medicinally by Hawaiians as a tonic in tea.
- kukae (H) Excreta.
- kukae-puaa (H) A small, weedy, creeping grass (*Digitaria pruriens*), native to Hawaii.
- kukui (H) Candlenut tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), a large tree in the spurge family bearing nuts containing white oily kernels formerly used for lights and still cooked for a relish. The polished nuts are also strung in leis.
- kuleana (H) Right, title, property, portion, responsibility, jurisdiction, authority, claim, ownership; reason, cause, function, justification.
- kulikuli (H) Noise, din; noisy, deafening; to make a noise. Be quiet! Keep still! Shut up!
- kulolo (H) Pudding made of baked of steamed grated taro and coconut cream.
- kumu (H) Main stalk of a tree, trunk, handle or root; bottom, base, foundation, basis. A measurement of quantity equal to two taro plants, keikis and all.*
- kupele (H) To knead, as bread dough or very hard fresh poi.
- lahui (H) Nationality, people, race.
- lamalama (H) Torch fishing; torch; to go torch fishing.
- lau hala (H) Pandanus leaf, especially used in plaiting.
- laukahi (H) Broad-leafed plain-tain (*Plantago major*), a cosmopolitan stemless weed, with thick broad leaves, 1-10 inches long; used externally to ripen and heal boils, internally for diabetes and other ailments.

lau (H) A package of ti leaves or banana leaves containing pork, beef, salted fish, or taro tops.

laulima (H) Cooperation; group of people working together; community food patch; to work together, cooperate.

lau (H) A variety of taro, said to be the original taro brought to Hawaii. Sometimes poetically called ha-loa, long stalk, because a god of that name was said to have been in the form of this taro. This name may be qualified by the terms ha eleele or eleele, palakea, ulaula.

lau palakea eleele (H) See lau.

lehu (H) Ashes; ash-colored.

lehua (H) 1) A variety of taro, used for red poi. 2) The flower of the ohia tree (*Metrosideros macropus*, M. collina), or the tree itself. (See ohia)

lik dig (F) Small, black, fresh water edible snail.*

liliko (H) Rakes used to gather sugar cane stalks and leaves, mounted on tractors to "clean" the debris.*

limalau (H) Same as laulima, but some persons limit limalau cooperation to canoe and house building.

limu (H) A general name for all kinds of plants living under water, both fresh and salt; also algae growing in any damp place in the air, as on the ground, rocks, and other plants; also mosses, liverworts, lichens.

loa (H) Distance, length, height; distant, long, far, permanent.

loi (H) Irrigated terrace, especially for taro, but also for rice.

loliloli (H) Soggy, gummy, tough and watery, as overripe taro.

lomilomi (H) Properly kamano lomi ia lomi; salmon or fish, usually raw, worked with the fingers and mixed with onions and seasoned. Lit., lomi = to rub, press, squeeze, crush, massage; to work in and out.

luau (H) Young taro tops.

lukini (H) Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*), a grass with fragrant leaves, lemony odor, sharp edges. Also called lapine.

luna (H) Foreman, boss, overseer, supervisor, officer of any sort, commissioner.

maile (H) A native twining shrub (*Alyxia olivaeformis*), with shiny fragrant leaves, used for decoration and leis. It is a member of the periwinkle family.

maile-hohono (H) A tropical American annual composite (*Ageratum conyzoides*), both a weed and an ornamental. It is a hairy, branching, weak-stemmed herb with light blue (rarely white or pink) florets borne in small tufted heads. Also called maile honohono and maile kula.

make (H) To die.

malihini (H) New, unusual, rare, or of foreign origin; stranger, newcomer.

mamaka (H) Lit., horizontal carrying stick, borne over the shoulders. Colloquially, the load or bundle carried by this stick.*

mamaki (H) Small native trees (*Pipturus* species) of broad white-backed leaves and white mulberry-like fruit; the bark yielded a fiber valued for a kind of tapa. Often misspelled mamake.

mana (H) A variety of taro used in medicine; it propagates by branching from the top of the corm.

mana lauloa (H) A native, large-leaved variety of taro, chiefly used as table taro; leaf stem pink and green below grading upward to light green.*

mana melemele (H) A variety of taro.

mana ulaula (H) A rare variety of taro, distinguished by its purplish-red flecked petioles; mainly used as table taro.

mana opelu (H) A native variety of taro, named for a fish opelu, the corms of which were used as opelu bait; the leaf stem is green with white streaks, becoming maroon above.

mana uliuli (H) A variety of taro, introduced from the South Seas; makes good poi of yellow color. The corms are tough and rubbery when cooked. Noted for prolific branching.*

mana ulu (H) A native variety of taro distinguished by pinkish petioles. The corms have orange-yellow flesh when cooked (like fruit of breadfruit) and are used mainly as table taro.

manini (H) A variety of dryland taro with striped petioles.

manini toretore (T) Variety of Tahitian taro, with black and green stripes on the stem as in the manini fish.*

manju (J) Bean-jam bun.

mau (C) Measure of land.*

mauka or uka (H) Inland, up-land, towards the mountain; shoreward (if at sea).

menpachi (J) Squirrel fish, having large eyes and usual reddish body. Equivalent to Hawaiian uu.*

minamina (H) Economical, thrifty, ungenerous, miserly.

miyako (J) Japanese name for a variety of taro named after the Okinawan island of Miyako.*

moano (H) Goatfish (*Parupeneus multifasciatus* and *P. bifasciatus*). The young are called

ahua or ohua; the red color was believed caused by eating lehua flowers.

mochi (J) 1) Variety of rice from which flour is ground to make cakes and chewy pastries.* 2) Rice cake.

moi (H) 1) Threadfish (*Polydactylus sexfilis*), much esteemed for food. 2) A native variety of taro with short, stocky growth, the leaf stems light green the base pinkish, and the base of leaf blade whitish; used for poi and table taro.

moopuna (H) Grandchild; great niece or nephew; relatives two generations later, whether blood or adopted; descendent; posterity.

mui (C) Plum.*

muliwai (H) River, river mouth, pool near mouth of a stream, as behind a sand bar, enlarged by ocean water left there by high tide.

naalapa (H) Lit., na = by, for, belonging to; his, her. Alapa = athletic, active; athlete.

namunamu (H) To grumble, complain.

nihopuu (H) A taro cultivar.

niué (S) Samoan name for a variety of taro; named for its source, the island of Niué in the Tonga group. A commercially favored variety in American Samoa.*

niué uli (S) Samoan name for a variety of taro in the niué group, with a dark stem.*

noni (H) Indian mulberry used formerly by Hawaiians for dyes and medicine.

oha (H) Offspring, youngsters. Taro growing from the older root, especially from the stalk called kalo.*

ohe (H) A native variety of taro, thriving at altitudes above 1,500 feet.

ohelo (H) A small native shrub (*Vaccinium reticulatum*), in the cranberry family; it has many branches with many small rounded berries which are edible raw or cooked for sauce.

oheohe (H) Same as pu ohe ohe, Job's tears.

ohia (H) Two kinds of ohia trees. 1) ohia lehua (*Metrosideros macropus*, *M. collina*); a flower or the tree itself. The plant has many forms, from tall trees to low shrubs; the flowers usually red; the wood hard, good for flooring and furniture, formerly used for images, spears, mallets. 2) ohia ai (*Eugenia malaccensis*), the mountain apple, a forest tree to 50 feet high found on many Pacific islands.

oio (H) Ladyfish, bonefish (*Albula vulpes*).

okole (H) Buttocks.

okolehao (H) Liquor distilled from ti root in a still of the same name; later a gin, made of rice or pineapple juice.

olena (H) 1) The turmeric (*Curcuma domestica*), a kind of ginger distributed from India into Polynesia. 2) Orena, ash tree.

3) A small mountain tree on Kauai (*Coprosma waimeae*) with yellow wood.

oli (H) Chant that was not danced to, especially with prolonged phrases chanted in one breath, often with a trill at the end of each phrase; to chant thus.

ono (H) Delicious, tasty, savory.

oo (H) Digging stick, implement, spade.

oopu (H) General name for fishes included in the families Eleotridae and Gobiidae; some are in salt water near the shore, others in fresh water, and some said to be in either fresh or salt water.

oopu ha (H) Oopu apoha, one of many species of oopu, within family of Eleotridae, with fused pelvic fins, a carnivorous specie.

opae (H) General name for shrimp.

opelu (H) Mackerel scad (*Decapterus pinnulatus*).

opihi (H) Limpet, any of several species of *Helcioniscus*.

o-san (J) An honorific title for an old man. O = old man; san = honorific title added to people's names in the Japanese language.*

paakai (H) Sodium nitrate, used as a fertilizer; called paakai (salt) because of its resemblance to salt.

paakiki (H) Hard, compact, difficult, stubborn, obstinate.

pai (H) A funnel-shaped wicker basket used for catching shrimps and small fish, so called because it was lifted (pai) from the water. Also called apai, apua.

paiai (H) Hard, pounded but undiluted taro; heavy, as poorly made cake.

pai san (C) Lit., to worship the hills. Memorial services held for deceased members of one's family.*

pakai (H) 1) Spleen amaranth (*Amaranthus dubius*), a coarse, erect, spineless, weedy, tropical herb; it looks much like spinach, and the young plants are similarly used. 2) Slender amaranth (*Amaranthus viridis*), resembling the spleen amaranth and used for greens. It differs in its habit of spreading close to the ground.

pakalolo (H) Marijuana or hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).* Lit., paka = tobacco, lolo = paralyzed, numb, feeble-minded.

pake (H) Chinese.

pako (F) A kind of edible fern. (*Athyrium esculentum*).

palahu (H) Rotten; to spoil, rot.

palaka (H) Block print cloth, formerly a shirt of this material.

pali (H) Steep hill.

paloa (H) Same as pakuipai; long seine, as used for mullet.

panini (H) Prickley pear (*Opuntia megacantha*); the fruits are eaten or made into liquor.

papio (H) Same as papiopio, the young stage of growth of ulua, a fish. (See ulua)

pau (H) Finished, ended, completed.

pa'u (H) Woman's skirt, sarong; skirt worn by women horseback riders; to wear a pa'u.

pau hana (H) Finished work.

pehea oe (H) "How are you?"*

pii alii (H) A native variety of taro, one of the oldest varieties grown in Hawaii; formerly known as one of the royal taros and desirable as an offering to the gods; today, an important wet-land poi taro.

pikake (H) The Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*), introduced from India, a shrub or climber with rounded dark green leaves and small white, very fragrant flowers used for leis.

piko (H) k) A common taro with many varieties, all with the leaf blade indented at the base up to the piko, junction of blade and stem. 2) Navel, navel string, umbilical cord.

pilau (H) Rot, stench, rottenness; to stink; putrid, spoiled, rotten, decomposed.

pipikaula (H) Beef salted and dried in the sun, broiled before eaten. Lit., rope beef.

pipinola (F) Pipino, cucumber.*

poho (H) Loss, damage; out of luck.

poki (H) Hawaiian food dish made of pieces of fish or other seafood and seasoned in

various ways; e.g., seaweed, salt, onions, soy sauce, etc.,* Lit., fine as stitches or mesh; small, dainty; close together.

pololu (H) A variety of taro that is often grown for its leaf or luau.*

popolo (H) An herb (*Solanum nigrum* or *Solanum nodiflorum*) with small edible berries and young shoots and leaves eaten as greens; the plant is valued for medicine.

pueo (H) Also papa-pueo.

A variety of taro; petioles deep pink at base, grading to light pink and green with white edge; corm used for poi.

puka (H) Hole, perforation.

pukamole (H) A low, shrubby native plant (*Lythrum maritimum*) with slender branches and small, narrow leaves. Sometimes the bark is stripped off and wound around leis for its mild fragrance and small pink flowers.

puka wai (H) Water outlet.

pulapula (H) Seedlings, sprouts, cuttings, as of sugar cane.

pupu (H) General name for sea and land shells, beads; snail.

pupule (H) Crazy, insane.

puupuu (H) Lumpy.

sailor moku (Pi) A kind of bell-bottomed pants; lit., sailor island, often refers to a ship.*

sake (J) Rice wine.

sampan (Pi) Open air buses, which are converted trucks; unique to Hilo, Hawaii.*

san cha (C) A tea made from the substance that remains after opium has been smoked.*

sashimi (J) Sliced raw fish.

see mew (C) A variety of long grain rice.*

sensei (J) A teacher, an instructor.

shoyu (J) A sauce of fermented soy beans, used for seasoning.*

si (C) Four.*

suji (J) A fiber; string*.

sushi (J) Vinegared fish and rice.

tako (J) Octopus.

tata (F) Var. of tatay, father, dad. Term of address and reference. Father, godfather; any old man.*

tilapia Fish, (Tilapia Mossambica), originally from Africa, brought in to Hawaii from Java or Singapore to control vegetation in irrigation systems. Most are silver or dark gray, though black, green, and gold species are available. Tilapia flourish in fresh or brackish water, average 1/2 to 2 pounds, 14-15 inches. Tilapia are raised commercially in many parts of the world, especially in Southeast Asian countries.*

ting-gnau (C) A game with pieces similar to dominoes.*

tofu (J) A cake of bean curd.

tsurunoko (J) Variety of Japanese taro, with small bland tasting corms. Equivalent to local araimo. Lit., bill of crane.*

uaua (H) A variety of taro. The name may be qualified by the terms: eleele, keokeo, molina, piko.

uha (H) Thigh, lap, shoulder.

uhaloa (H) A small downy American weed (Waltheria americana), with ovate leaves and small clustered yellow flowers. Leaves and inner bark of root are very bitter and are used for tea or chewed to relieve sore throat. One of the plant forms of the pig demigod, Kama-puaa. Also called alaala pu-loa, hia-loa, kanaka-loa.

ulu (H) The breadfruit (Artocarpus incisa), a tree originating in Malaysia and distributed

through tropical Asia and Polynesia. It belongs to the fig family and is grown for its edible fruits, sometimes for ornament. The leaves are large, oblong, more or less lobed; fruits are round or oblong, weighing up to 10 pounds, when cooked tasting something like sweet potatoes.

ulua (H) Certain species of crevalle or jack, an important game fish and food item. It attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of over 100 pounds.

uma (H) Hand wrestling; each tries to force his opponent's hand to the mat.

una (H) Net spacer, gauge.

upena (H) Fishing net, net, web.

upulu upena (H) A lay net.*

vavaindamu (Fiji) Variety of taro, refers to color of flesh; equivalent to mana lauloa and fa eleele.*

wahine (H) Woman, lady.

warape (H) The lemon verbena (Lippia citriodora), a South American shrub with rough lemon-scented, narrow leaves, and small white or lavender flowers in spikes. Formerly the plant was a favorite in Hawaiian gardens, was used in leis, and was mentioned in poetry.

warabi (J) A variety of edible fern.*

waiwae-iolo (H) A cosmopolitan tropical club moss (Lycopodium cernuum), a far-creeping moss-like plant, growing 1-5 feet high.

weke (H) Certain species of the Mullidae, surmullets or goatfish. All weke have large scales and are usually found in reefs, sometimes in deep waters.

wok (C) Chinese cooking utensil.*

WAIPI'O: MĀNO WAI

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